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COMFORTS FOR THE
WOUNDED.
LETTERS OF THANKS TO
HONGKONG.

Lady May sends us the following extracts from letters received from Captain Lambkin, R.A.M.C., who will be remembered in Hongkong, and Mrs. Edon, Jeeknapes Work Society:—

19th General Hospital, Alexandria, March 15th, 1916.

DEAR LADY MAY.—The parcel of tray cloths arrived safely. Thank you so much for collecting them for us. Mrs. Forsyth and Mrs. Winslow may remember me; I remember them very well. Please convey my best thanks to them.

The box of bandages, etc., arrived safely, too. I think Colonel Gordon Hall is writing to you about them. . . . To enable us to expand this hospital we took over a school about a mile away, where we have 500 beds, so we are in two parts, which complies things considerably.

I was originally Registrar and Adjutant to the whole unit, but when Colonel Gordon Hall left us for Cairo, I was put in charge of the school, and the Colonel (Scott by name) from the school was given now more or less my own show. I have also a sister hospital of 34 beds to look after near the school, and it is in this latter hospital that I have used the tray-cloths, and a very useful addition they are too. I think they are splendid and, of course, well appreciated by the sister patients, who have never come across Swatow work.

Just at the moment we are all at sixes and sevens. We don't know what is to become of us, as the peninsular campaign is over. We are fairly full with cases from local sources—just the ordinary sick, with occasional convulsions of wounded from the western desert; but we are not really busy. I expect later on many of the Egypt Hospitals will close down. I hope to manage to be one and get off to France. On account of this unsettled state I do not like to suggest that you send us any more comforts, although should we move to a sphere of greater activity, we should be delighted to have your kind help. I will let you know as soon as we get any definite orders. It is very hard to say what one requires exactly. Everything you sent us was extremely useful. If we are receiving wounded the dressings are a great help, and all those sort of little things in the way of tray-cloths, covers for sugar bowls, milk jugs, etc., things which we never can get without much labour from the ordnance stores, are of the greatest value to us.

The Red Cross do a lot of this for us, but, at the same time, have many calls to answer. Even cushions and cushion covers—in fact any sort of thing in the "necessity line"—are of great use.

We had a very good Xmas, on the whole, and all the patients enjoyed themselves. Again thanking you all for your kind help, and with my best wishes. Sincerely yours,

ERNEST LAMBKIN.

34, Marlborough Mansions,
West Hampstead, N.W.
27th April, 1916.

DEAR LADY MAY.—A large box of excellent clothes, stationery, and ginger reached me on April 21st, and I write to thank you and all the members of "Our Little Bit Society" for their gifts.

I am sure, from the number of good warm articles, that you intended the box to reach us much earlier than it has done. About three weeks ago weather was so very cold we were thankful for wraps of all kinds, and since Easter it has become downright hot. I have put the scarves and mittens carefully aside for the present till I see if the warmth lasts, and I am writing to ask the P.M.O. at Cromarty Highlanders lately, who happened to tell me he was at Cromarty last June, and it was then very cold indeed!

The ginger, too, is always acceptable. I took a few boxes to Hampstead Hospital on Easter Eve instead of "Easter Eggs." The old infirmary there has been turned into a military hospital for 300 men, and the wards are decidedly dreary compared to the Chief Military Hospital there, which is called "Mount Vernon." I found two youths in the Infirmary sitting up for the first time. One, an English boy in K.R.R., badly wounded in hand and back with shrapnel in France; and the other a young Canadian from Ottawa. They were much pleased with something to warm them "inside" from Hongkong.

A sergeant of R.E., with leg shattered in France, also much liked his "Easter Egg"—the novelty gratified him. A rather grumpy patient with injured leg, who has been months in Hospital and usually grumbles and thinks soldiers will "soon be forgotten when the war's over," smiled and thanked me quite warmly for your gift!

The children's caps and jerseys are delightful, and I am distributing them with great pleasure.

The stationery, also, is very welcome. The rule before the war in home hospitals was that each man had a week of his pay to buy tobacco, soap, and stationery; now, patients are allowed no money, so the Matron at "Mt. Vernon" tells me she has been applying to Red Cross and where she could get tablets of soap!

With kind regards and renewed thanks. Yours sincerely,

HONORABLE EDEN.

HUT FLAG DAY.
TO RAISE £100,000 FOR Y.M.C.A.
WAR WORK.

May 16th was "Hut Flag Day," organised by the Y.M.C.A. Everybody within 12 miles of Charing Cross was asked to buy a flag, as the money goes to maintain the 1,100 huts which are serving our fighting men everywhere. The sum wanted was £100,000.

Over 4,500,000 penny paper flags and 1,000,000 3d. silk flags were offered for sale. In addition 2,000,000 hut picture postcards had been printed, and so arranged that each card could be cut out and made into a little model building for souvenir purposes. The postcards were sold at a penny each.

Among the well-known ladies who were to act as saleswomen were Mrs. Winston Churchill, at Enfield, the Countess Clarendon, at Watford; Lady Rodney, in France; Lady Henry Grosvenor, at Woolwich; Mrs. Stuart Wortley, the Countess of Lanesborough, both at the Carlton Hotel; the Countess Wilton and Lady Waterlow, in Piccadilly.

By special permission of the Inspector-General of Communications, Hut Flag Day was to be observed in a number of French towns, and in all the Y.M.C.A. huts in France, some of which latter are within a quarter of a mile of the German trenches. This, it was said, would be the first flag day ever held in France.

HONGKONG FLORA.

The report on the Botanical and Forestry Department for 1915, compiled by Mr. W. J. Titcher, states that the winter-flowering annuals in the Botanic Gardens in the first quarter of the year were not so good as usual. Owing to the previous exceptionally wet autumn, the gardens were gay throughout the year with either flowering trees or shrubs.

Several presentations were made to the Herbarium. Seventy-nine specimens of plants, a most acceptable gift, were presented by Miss A. D. Hancock, who collected them on the L. F. mountains. Capt. Hodgins presented specimens which he collected at Saigon, Singapore and Penang; and about 100 specimens collected locally were added to the collection.

In the forestry department, 30 fires were reported during the year. The biggest occurred on Mount Davis, where 500 young pine trees were destroyed.

The thanks of the Department are due to the following who presented seeds or plants:—Mr. H. Humphreys; Captain A. E. Hodgins, s.s. *Huagang*; Mr. M. J. D. Stephens; Mr. E. P. Bradbury; Santa Barbara, California; Department of Agriculture, Washington; Miss Nairobi; Dr. Key; Mr. Chan Chik Yu; Mrs. A. Milroy; Director of Botanic Gardens, Jamaica; Mr. B. Shevan; and Director of Agriculture, Fiji.

The following were the principal recipients of seeds or plants:—Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Taipei; Lai Chuen Farm, Fanning; Manager, Kowloon-Canton Railway; Mr. H. Humphreys; Captain A. E. Hodgins, s.s. *Huagang*; Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton; Mr. G. N. Orme, Fanning; H.E. the Governor, Fiji; Mr. A. F. Churchill; Mr. T. K. Wong, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, Canton; Conservator of Forests, Nairobi; Director, Botanic Gardens, Singapore; Director of Agriculture, Northern Nigeria; Economic Botanist, Government Botanic Gardens, Bangalore; Director of Horticulture, Cairo; and Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Pusa, Bengal.

SHANGHAI TRAMS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT.

The following is from the report of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., as presented at the 10th annual general meeting which was held at London on May 19th.

The accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1915, show a profit of £31,083 19s. 11d., which compares with £33,602 10s. for 1914. Including £4,702 16s. 3d., the amount brought forward from the preceding year, the total standing to the credit of profit and loss account, before making any appropriations, was £35,786 17s. 11d.

There has been transferred to reserve for renewals account £10,000 0s. 6d. And there has been applied in reduction of the preliminary expense account 2,000 0s. 0d.

Leaving a disposable balance of £23,786 17s. 11d. A dividend of seven per cent. for the year, less income tax, was recommended, absorbing £2,400 0s. 0d.

Leaving to be carried forward £1,386 17s. 11d.

The loss by exchange on subsidiary coinage in 1915 was £31,707, which equal to 9.21 per cent. on the capital of the company.

The effects of the war on general conditions in Shanghai, and on the company's traffic, were seriously felt during the first half of the year; gradual recovery has since taken place and the traffic and net receipts for the current year are the best in the history of the company.

Ten motor cars have been added to the rolling stock during the year, making a total of 80, and an application has been made to the Municipal Council for leave to introduce a further 15 trailer cars, bringing the total number of these cars up to 70. Including the seven railless cars, the number of passenger vehicles will then be 167 as against 65 when the tramway was opened.

CAPTURED SHIPS.

TWENTY MONTHS' WORK IN THE
PRIZE COURT.

MONEY RETURNED TO SECTRAIS.

The story of the work of the Prize Court, says the *Naval and Military Record*, will be among the brightest which will be told by the British historian of the war. It is a story which deals with millions sterling. The Germans may boast of their submarine crimes, but the records of the Prize Court will reveal a very different and very much better tale of ships won and cargoes confiscated by the British as lawful prize. No fewer than 84 captured enemy vessels have already been condemned as prize, and of these 42 have been sold and 42 requisitioned. The total tonnage of the vessels sold is 54,773, and of the ships requisitioned 50,102. The number of enemy vessels captured and ordered to be detained until after the war has been 73, with a total tonnage of 85,026. All of these have been requisitioned. The totals of ships dealt with under these headings, therefore, have been:—

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Condemned	84	110,914
Detained	73	85,026
Requisitioned	157	198,090
	115	141,108
	42	54,762

£4,850,000 IN THE PRIZE FUND.

The total proceeds of the sale of ships and cargoes is £6,550,000, and, after taking account of the proceeds released to claimants and the expenses of sale and of the upkeep of detained and captured vessels, there is a balance in the Prize Fund approximately of £4,850,000. At the present moment there is an enormous quantity of cargo still remaining in the Prize Court to be sold, and, in addition, there are the requisitioned enemy vessels which will be sold later. The procedure adopted under the prize regulations for the purposes of the Reprisals Order (Order in Council, March 11th) is that all cargoes seized have to be handed over to the Admiralty Marshal (Mr. H. W. Lovell), and for this purpose vessels captured at sea have been generally ordered to port with prize crews on board, to be forwarded thence to the most suitable port for discharge and sale. The total number of writs issued for prize proceedings is more than 1,000. A large number of these have been disposed of, but necessarily there remains a considerable quantity of work yet to be done. Owing to modern developments in finance and commerce it has been no easy task to elucidate the truth about some of the complicated transactions which have come before the Prize Court of the Court (Sir Samuel Evans), who, closely scrutinized the "large points" raised, and has adjusted the claims of the enemy. Some of the claims have been without precedent or authority, and often in dealing with international questions, French, American, German, and Russian prize laws have to be considered in their bearing upon the particular point in question.

When goods or vessels are ordered to be released as being of "innocent" ownership, they immediately pass out of the custody of the Marshal, and much more has been returned to neutral owners after their claims have been proved. All perishable goods seized may be forthwith sold, the proceeds being paid into court to await judgment as to their ultimate fate. In order to deal more expeditiously with the conglomeration of goods brought together in warehouses all over the country, the services of a firm of London brokers are retained. The following are some of the goods which have been seized and condemned as contraband during the past 20 months:—

Grain and maize, metallic ores, hides and horns, petroleum, lard and bacon, oils, rubber, coffee and cocoa, fresh and dried fruits, nuts, tobacco, electrical machinery, tools of all sorts, lathes and machinery, flint pebbles, perfumes, disinfectants, human hair, wild animals, liquid and dry egg yolk, memorial stones, windmills, gymnastic apparatus and canoes.

UNSUCCESSFUL TICKETRY.

In order to evade the vigilance of the British authorities, all sorts of devices have been resorted to by the enemy owners and their neutral agents to conceal the real origin and destination of the goods. What the Attorney-General on one occasion described as a "gang of financiers of enemy origin" had endeavoured to bluff the British authorities by chicanery and deceit, but without success. The words "Hamburg," or "Bremen," were obliterated for instance, on some goods, and labels declaring the goods to be come from a neutral country were substituted. In another case, some bars of aluminium, originally stamped "Hamburg" (it was suggested by someone in court it should have been "Humburg"), their evident destination, were blacked over with "Gothenburg." A few of the bars which had aroused suspicion were submitted to Professor Herbert Jackson, of the King's College, London, who applied a solvent and exposed the whole trick. The word "Hamburg" being plainly revealed in its original form, and bringing condemnation to the whole lot—a very useful "requisition" haul for the Government.

IRELAND'S RECORD OF V.C.S.

The pipers of the Irish Guards whose pipes were the gift of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., made their first public appearance last month at an entertainment by the Irish Literary Society at Hanover-square, to some 60 soldiers from St. George's and St. Thomas' Hospitals.

Mr. T. J. Ryan, Premier of O'Connell, who addressed the guests, said that, in scanning the accounts of those who had joined the V.C.S. he was pleased to note that Irishmen had gained more in proportion to their numbers than any others engaged in the conflict.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s freight Circular, dated 24th June states:—

The general all-round stagnation in chartering business reported on the 10th inst. has continued over the last fortnight, and, although a slightly more hopeful feeling has been apparent at times, fixtures during the interval under review have not coincided. The slump in the Bangkok rate reported in our last issue, as anticipated, affected the Saigon/Hongkong rate as, immediately after the fixture of a boat at 70 cents, the rate declined to 66 to 60 cents, at which figures a couple of charters were concluded. The local rice market, however, further declined, and several medium-sized vessels, having missed their cancelling date, have been cancelled and had eventually to be satisfied with much reduced rates, the lowest being 45 cents against 50 cents per picul originally fixed.

There is no further demand in the direction Saigon to Hongkong at present, but, on the other hand, the Bangkok/Hongkong rate, which had dropped to 50 cents during the interval, has meanwhile considerably stiffened and now stands again at 75 (65 cents for inside/outside bar loading). If the supply of paddy at Bangkok keeps up, we are sure to see the rate from Saigon following suit immediately the local rice market improves again.

Export of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 20th May amounts to 353,369 tons, as compared with 292,620 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round-sifted rice stands at \$4.23 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for June/July shipment.

SAIGON/PHILIPPINES.—No further business is reported in this direction, Philippine rice market being dull and stocks plentiful.

SAIGON/JAVA.—No outside fixtures are reported since our last advice. Paddy prices in Saigon are still too high for Java buyers and owners' ideas beyond the figure at which charterers can work business.

NEWCHWANG.—Tonnage required for prompt loading being unobtainable, charterers had to consider later dates, resulting in the fixture for middle of July loading at 70 cents per picul for usual part cargo.

COAL FREIGHTS.—No outside chartering Japan to Hongkong has been effected during the interval in consequence of contracted arrivals of coal being much in excess of present demand.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Hongkong/Hongkong 26, and Hongkong/Saigon 26.25 per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD.—nil.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

Reference Corps Order No. 2 of 23rd June, 1916, the leave granted to No. 1430 Pte. C. B. Brown should read three months from 25th inst. and not nine months, as stated therein.

PARADES.

To-day, as detailed in Order of 23rd inst.

DETAIL.

On duty to-night—Scouts Company.
On duty 27th inst.—Scouts Company.
Orderly Officer 23rd to 26th—Lieut. Preston.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.C.

All N.C.O.s are required to pass an examination before the Inspecting Officer in Platoon drill. Any N.C.O. who has not by the 15th July, 1916, passed such examination will be passed over for promotion.

G. K. H. BRITTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROL DUTIES.

During the Ramadan (month of July) the First Shift Patrol duties of No. 2 Platoon at No. 2 Station will be undertaken by No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Companies, the Mounted and Motor Patrols and Maxim Gunners. The O.C. these units will be advised of their share of these duties.

APPOINTMENT.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the appointment of Pte. 655 Balaun to the rank of Sergt.-Accountant, and his inclusion on the Staff.

PARADES, ETC.

Monday, June 26th.—Mounted Police at Stables at 5.45 p.m., as per Orders of 23rd and 24th inst. Whole of No. 4 Company at Central at 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, June 27th.—Meeting of Mounted Police at D.S.P.'s Office at 6.45 p.m. Parade of certain members of No. 1 Platoon at Central Station at 5.30 p.m., as per Orders of 23rd and 24th inst. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon at Central at 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday, June 28th.—Whole of No. 4 Company at Central at 5.30 p.m. Concert at Victoria Theatre, 9 p.m.
Thursday, June 29th.—Meeting of Company Inspectors, Platoon, Section and Squad Commanders at D.S.P.'s Office at 5.30 p.m. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon at Central at 5.30 p.m.
ROUTE MARCH CANCELLED.
The route march ordered for June 30th is cancelled.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

BULGARS FIGHT AUSTRIANS

Reports state that, as a result of intense animosity, Bulgarian and Austrian troops recently fought for eight hours at a spot to the north of Ondovo railway station, until German forces intervened and separated them.

THE WAR.

RUSSIANS MEET WITH RESISTANCE.

SOME SAVAGE FIGHTING.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACKS.

AIR ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SAVAGE FIGHTING.

BOTH SIDES ATTACK SIMULTANEOUSLY.

PETROGRAD, June 24th.

The fighting against the Germans on the Styr and the Stokhod is very savage. The country is marshy and roadless, and the fighting is largely of the nature of what the Russians call "encountering actions," where both sides attack simultaneously. The village of Gruzatyn, on the Styr, is constantly changing hands. It is most important, because the Russian successes cut the light railway built by the Germans to Kolki.

An encountering action was at Svidulki, on the Stokhod, where an attack by the Russians, advancing on Kovel, was anticipated by a German advance. Dense columns of the latter drove back the Russians for a mile and a half to the river, but the Germans, attempting to advance further, were caught by machine-gun and rifle fire. A bayonet charge completed their discomfiture, and the Russians rushed the bridge of the river at their heels. An armoured car dashed into their midst completed the demoralisation of the enemy.

The Russians continued to advance on the other side of the Stokhod waist-deep in marshes, carrying their rifles and machine-guns on their shoulders. A slip meant that a man would be engulfed in the bog. The final charge which captured the village was made by men who were dripping with mud from head-to-foot.

FAILURE OF GERMAN ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, June 24th.

A communiqué reports a concentrated enemy artillery fire against the Iakskull bridgehead.

We carried out a daring operation in the enemy trenches in the region of Illukst. The Germans attempted to counter-attack but were repulsed.

The Germans started an attack against Beregina Fara, preceded by clouds of gas, which we dispersed. Thereupon large forces of enemy infantry attacked, but a Russian bayonet charge drove them back into their own trenches. The enemy left numerous corpses outside the wire entanglements.

Reports from other districts announce the failure of German attacks. The Russians continue to advance in Bukhovina.

We smashed a Turkish attack in the Trebizond district, inflicting the heaviest losses.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRAISE FOR ITALIAN STAFF.

TURN OF THE TIDE.

Rome, June 25th.

General Cadorna, in an Order, praises the Staff for their concentration of great forces, which not merely arrested the enemy offensive on the whole front, but also enabled a counter-offensive to be made, and this has now successfully begun.

SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS.

Rome, June 24th.

A communiqué reports successful artillery and infantry actions on the Italian front.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACKS.

LOST GROUND REGAINED.

PARIS, June 24th.

4.40 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—Artillery activity on the left of the Meuse continues very intense.

On the right bank our counter-attacks in the region of Hills 321 and 320 regained for us a large part of the lost ground, as far as the approaches to Thiaumont. Between Fumin and Chenois Woods we regained all the trench elements lost on the night of the 21st. The Germans are employing over six Divisions on the right bank.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENTS.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

PARIS, June 25th.

12.45 a.m.

A communiqué states:—The day has been comparatively quiet on the left of the Meuse, except at Hill 304, where our positions were slowly and continuously bombarded.

Our lines at Hill 321, north-east of Fru-de-Terre, and in the "Chapitre" and Chenois Woods, on the right of the Meuse, were intensely bombarded.

The struggle was confined this morning on the outskirts of the village of Floury, where the enemy occupied some houses. There has been no change at the other sectors, and there has been no infantry action.

BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE AIRMEN ACTIVE.

LONDON, June 25th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—Hostile aircraft were active yesterday. Our machines attacked and drove back six reconnaissance machines which were attempting to cross our lines. Our artillery to-day were more active along the whole front.

BATTLE OF VERDUN.

WHAT THE GERMANS WILL NOT AVERT.

PARIS, June 25th.

A semi-official announcement warns against attaching undue importance to the inevitable fluctuations in the battle of Verdun, which have only a relative influence on the final result, which depends on other events, and which will come at the proper time and which the Germans desire to forestall but will not avert.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PASSENGER LINER CAPTURED.

TAKEN TO ZEEBRUGGE BY ENEMY DESTROYERS.

AMSTERDAM, June 24th.

The Great Eastern Railway liner *Brussels*, bound for Harwich, has been taken into Zeebrugge by four German destroyers.

LONDON, June 25th.

The German capture of the liner *Brussels* is confirmed. It is stated that the vessel was taken to Zeebrugge by a German submarine.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIANS' UNHINDERED MOVEMENT.

ATHENS, June 25th.

The Bulgarians have crossed the Mesta river, and the Greek garrison evacuated Fort Neapetra, east of the Rupel Pass, on instructions from Athens.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

BELFAST DECISION RECEIVED WITH RELIEF.

LONDON, June 25th.

The decision of the Belfast Conference has been received in London with relief and satisfaction, and no further difficulties are anticipated. The issue at Belfast was doubtful until Mr. Devlin, with an eloquent appeal, and an intimation that he and his colleagues would support Mr. Redmond in resigning carried the day.

PROTESTS.

A meeting of 4,000 at Cork, convened by Mr. William O'Brien, passed a resolution protesting against a settlement involving the partition of Ulster.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Earl Cromer, Lord Halsbury, Viscount Middleton and Lord Salisbury have issued a statement in which they declare that the Irish proposals are most dangerous for the Empire and the Allies. It is impossible for Mr. Redmond to govern with the firmness at present requisite, and there is no prospect of the maintenance of order. The question is not a local but an Imperial one, and should be dealt with after the war.

THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

VIEWS OF M. VENEZELOS.

ATHENS, June 25th.

M. Venizelos, in an interview, said that Greece would be able to take up life anew under the Zaimis Cabinet, which can be counted upon to end all the friction between Greece and the Allies. M. Venizelos also said that he would again stand for Parliament.

M. Zaimis, the new Premier, in an interview, said that the demands of the Powers would be executed.

The Greek elections will be held at the end of July.

ALLIES' BLOODLESS TRIUMPH.

CENTRAL POWERS REFUSE AID TO GREECE.

PARIS, June 23rd.

The newspapers approve the firmness of the Entente in regard to Greece, though they think it might have been shown earlier. They remark that though there is no desire that Greece should abandon her neutrality, they wish that the Allies' troops at Salonika, when they take the field, shall not leave behind them a hotbed of dangerous intrigue.

An Athens telegram says that M. Skouloudis asked the Central Powers for assistance, failing which he told the King that resistance was impossible. King Constantine was enraged, accepted the resignation of M. Skouloudis, and summoned M. Zaimis.

BRITAIN'S SETTLED TRADE POLICY.

LONDON, June 25th.

Speaking at a farewell dinner to the Hon. Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia, Mr. Bonar Law said he was certain that the resolutions passed at the Economic Conference would be adopted by the Government and the House of Commons, and might be taken as representing the settled policy of the British Government.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Mr. Asquith presided over an important Conference—believed to be connected with the Economic Conference in Paris. Lord Crewe, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Foster, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Samuel were present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

GREAT TENSION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 25th.

The greatest tension has been caused by the report of General Pershing that the two troops of American cavalry may be annihilated treacherously at Carrizal.

Mr. Baker, the War Secretary, conferred lengthily with President Wilson, whom he aroused from sleep, and the militia are being forwarded to the border in the most speedy manner.

MILITIA TRANSFERRED TO ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 24th.

The House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution declaring that an emergency existed justifying President Wilson in transferring the State militiamen into the Army.

Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, declared that a state of war practically existed in Northern Mexico.

BRITAIN TO WATCH AMERICAN INTERESTS.

NEW YORK, June 25th.

It is stated that Great Britain will be asked to look after American interests in Mexico in the event of war.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR PRODUCTION.

LONDON, June 25th.

Mr. Bonar Law and the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received a deputation headed by the Hon. Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia, who submitted tariff proposals for a British Empire Producers' Organisation for the development of sugar production.

Mr. Bonar Law heartily welcomed the deputation, and submits the proposals to the Government.

SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES.

ITS PART IN INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Presiding at the first meeting of the Governors of the School for Oriental Studies, Mr. Henderson (President of the Board of Education) emphasised that the School would play an important part in the reconstruction of commerce and industry by assisting Great Britain to secure and control sources of raw material and open new markets in Africa and the East. He hoped that the School would turn for guidance in their studies, Mr. S. J. Harton has been appointed Secretary of the School.

It is understood that a further appeal for funds will be made shortly.

LANCASHIRE CARDERS.

TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT OF WAGES DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, June 25th.

The north-east Lancashire carders have temporarily accepted a five per cent. advance in wages, and gave a months' notice to terminate the agreement. As a result the wages of the north-east Lancashire carders follow those of the carders of south-east Lancashire.

PLAGUE IN JAVA.

LONDON, June 25th.

Sixteen members of the Salvation Army have left for Java to assist in stamping out the plague.

PORTUGUESE SUCCESS IN AFRICA.

LOURDECO MARQUESE, June 25th.

An official announcement states that the Germans suffered many casualties in an attack on a Portuguese post at Unde.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The Gazette announces that Lieut. Colonel L. W. Campbell and A. M. Elsmie have been appointed Brigadier-Generals.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 5.]

BIG ARMED ROBBERY IN SHANGHAI.

\$20,000 WORTH OF JEWELLERY GONE.

Now that the revolutionists hereabouts are disbanding their forces, the men who left Shanghai a few months ago to join the rebels in the expectation of getting opportunities to loot, are again in the Settlement, says the *N. C. Daily News*. While they were away armed robberies were comparatively few, but with the return of the "soldiers," robberies under arms are again a matter of almost daily occurrence although all reports do not get into the newspapers.

The biggest robbery recently reported to the police happened on June 20th when a gang of five men got away with money and jewellery to the total value of \$20,000. The house robbed was the residence of a Chinese official attached to the Salt Gabelle, at 467 Burkill Road, situated in an alleyway. There were no male occupants in the house at the time. According to the story reported an hour after the robbery occurred, five men entered the back door of the house at 9.30 o'clock on June 20th, and after quieting the female servants, who were in the kitchen, by threatening to kill them, the gang made a thorough search of the house. Some of the men were armed with revolvers.

EXPERIENCED HANDS.

The gang went about their work systematically, and were apparently experienced. While one man was detailed for guard duty at the back door, the front door being looked, two ransacked the down-stairs rooms while the remaining two made a search of the upper floor. As there were only women in the house they met with no opposition, and without trouble they gathered their booty together and left by the front door. They were in the house over an hour, and so quietly did they go about their work that a Sikh watchman in the alleyway knew nothing about the affair, nor did an armed Chinese constable who was on post duty nearby.

The women were so thoroughly frightened that they were afraid to make a move until some time after the departure of the robbers, and it was not until 11 o'clock that the lady of the house summoned up sufficient courage to visit the Sinsu police station, and then, of course, it was too late for the police to do anything. The victims were able to give a fair description of the men, which is not usually the case, and any they can identify them. All are supposed to be northerners.

THE SINGAPORE OUTBREAK.

The following letter appears in the *Morning Post*:

Sir,—In the *Morning Post* of August 12th, 1915, there are published extracts from a private letter under the heading "Reckless of the Singapore Mutiny," "Tenderness to the Enemy." The first passage runs as follows:—"The law of naturalisation seems to me to be able to be read any way according to whether the German had money or not. Hence our little affair at Singapore were a prisoner in a detention camp—who had been proved by the Court to have a wireless in his bungalow, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment after the war for breaking parole—had the Governor's motor calling for him at the camp and taking him up to dinner."

The records of this Colony show that only one German has been naturalised in the Colony during the last fifteen years, and he was a Bavarian chemist of no particular wealth. No prisoner in a detention camp nor any person in Singapore was ever proved to have had, or indeed was ever tried in any Court for having had, a wireless in his bungalow or in any other place. No prisoner was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for breaking his parole, and no prisoner has ever been invited to Government House to dinner or to any other meal.

The delay in writing this letter is due to my having been in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will publish this letter in a prominent position in your paper and express regret for having given currency to statements wholly devoid of foundation.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR YOUNG, Governor, Straits Settlements, Government House, Singapore, April, 13th.

To this the journal in question appends the following note:—"We gladly take this opportunity of giving publicity to the denials of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. We received the information which we published from a source which we had every reason to believe to be reliable. We accept Sir Arthur Young's disclaimer, and we feel it our duty to express to him our sincere regrets that we should have given currency to reports which were incorrect.—Ed. M.P."

The London correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* on May 28th, wrote:—"To-day there sailed by the *Malak* for Shanghai the first Far Eastern volunteer—so far as I can trace—invalided home. He is A. F. Ratcliff who enlisted in the Royal West Kents, was wounded in 17 places and is now being sent home on a free passage obtained for him by the China Association as a result of their old understanding with the War Office. The authorities turned him out of Netley at short notice—indeed he had but three days between his discharge and his sailing. Whether he secured any outfit I am not able to say, but I believe the China Association did their best to fit him out with some effects as the authorities are never too generous but whether they caught the vessel I cannot say. Anyway this is a good way of helping Far Eastern men with comforts."

DISAPPEARANCE OF A FOREIGNER.

SEARCH FOR A WOMAN MISSIONARY IN SHANGHAI.

Has anyone seen a foreign lady answering to the following description? asks the *N. C. Daily News* of June 22nd. If so they may be of considerable assistance to the police if they report the fact immediately to Police Headquarters as the slightest clue may be of much importance in helping to discover the present whereabouts of the lady, not a trace of whom has been found since she disappeared in the Hongkew district at 9.30 o'clock on June 10th. As the lady arrived in Shanghai only three weeks ago from an interior city where she was in mission service, she was not familiar with localities in Shanghai. Police detectives have been at work on the case since June 10th, so far without a clue, and if by chance anyone should recall having seen her, the information may be of value.

She is described as follows:—British, about 30 years of age, medium height, thin build, grey eyes, fair hair turned grey, sunken cheeks, bareheaded, black alpaca jacket and skirt, speaks Chinese, had no money.

SHANGHAI MISSION TO KICSHEA MEN.

GOOD WORK DONE.

The third annual report of the Shanghai Mission to Kicshea Men makes interesting reading, as showing the work done during the past year and the progress the mission is making. Kicshea coolies are apparently beginning to appreciate to a greater extent than formerly the object of the mission and return and the "schools of benevolence" in Alaoster and Kashing Roads are gradually being better patronized. There the sick or hungry coolies can get good meals of hot rice, can rest on mat or quilt, and, when necessary, receive medical treatment. That the kindness and comfort extended brings about moral improvement is certain, says the *N. C. Daily News*, and an instance given in the report is that of a Kicshea coolie who found in his Kicshea a note that had been dropped by a lady. The coolie did not rest until he had found the owner of the money and restored it. The number of meals supplied (at a cost of one cent for a basin of rice) more than doubled that of the previous year, and the church membership also has more than doubled. The Sunday school attendance overflows the building accommodation, and the day school, free to Kicshea coolies and their children, has, at present, as many pupils as can be accommodated. The accounts show that slightly more than \$1,300 was received in donations during the past year and a slightly larger sum has been expended, but the satisfactory balance of \$344.41 is carried forward.

W. R. NEWS.

"THIS IS THE REGIMENT."

According to the *Holding Avis*, of Copenhagen, German travellers are relating the following story, which, they say, is going the rounds of the German Empire:

The Emperor William recently expressed the desire to inspect a regiment which had particularly distinguished itself at Verdun, and ordered it to be drawn up outside his headquarters in the neighbourhood of the French fortress on the following morning.

The same day the regiment participated in another furious encounter, which wrought terrible havoc in its ranks, and when, next morning, the Kaiser stepped forward to inspect the regiment he found only a small band of 30 haggard soldiers saluting him.

"But where is the regiment?" demanded the Emperor in surprise, without for the moment realizing the position.

"This is the regiment, Sir," replied the commanding officer.

At this the Emperor broke down and wept like a child, and the inspection of the regiment was postponed.

GERMAN VERSION OF LOSSES AT VERDUN.

In his latest article in the *Berliner Tageblatt* Major Morant adopts a new tone about the losses at Verdun. He observes that it will, until after the war, be impossible to determine the proportionate figures of losses and gains and to decide "which of the combatants has purchased his success at dearer." The value of the German gains would be diminished if the French statements about the German losses were accurate. But the Germans are "thoroughly justified in doubting the truth of the enemy calculations," and know that in the recent fighting at Hill 304 the French have suffered very severely, partly from the effect of the German artillery fire, and partly by their own stubborn defence in the destroyed trenches. Major Morant proceeds:

The main point in the question of losses is, of course, which side possesses the greatest wealth of reinforcements. We are justified in doubting the extent of the resources on the French side. The state of affairs in France is shown clearly by the constant increase in the expenditure of strength which the unfortunate country has to bring up at this stage of the war. Fifty-one divisions have struggled in vain to defeat our attack at Verdun.

Major Morant then quotes the German assertion that the Germans have used less than half as many men as the French, and he claims that whereas it was calculated before the war that the attacker must be at least four times as strong as the defender, the Germans both in success with actually inferior numbers. He invites "enemies and unfriendly neutrals" to conclude that the German troops are of greatly superior quality.

5% Exchequer Bonds.

"The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country." — Mr. R. McKENNA, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lend Your Money to Your Country.

Neither the Soldier nor the Sailor grudges offering his life to his Country. He offers it freely, for his life may be the price of Victory. But Victory cannot be won without money as well as men, and your money is needed.

Unlike the Soldier or the Sailor, the investor runs no risk. If you invest in Exchequer Bonds your money, capital and interest alike, is secured on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, the premier security of the world.

Repayment in full is guaranteed in October, 1919, or in October, 1921.

You cannot get 5 per cent. for five years with the same complete security in any other way.

Exchequer Bonds will be accepted as cash in subscribing for a new Loan.

Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds.

Stockbrokers will hold them as security for loans.

They can be sold on the Stock Exchange.

Trustees can hold Exchequer Bonds if registered.

The Bonds are in multiples of £100. There are also £5, £20 and £50 Bonds.

Every Exchequer Bond you buy will help to win the War and to save the lives of our Sailors and Soldiers.

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLOSSAL FLUCTUATING STRUGGLE.

AUSTRO-GERMANS' DESPERATE EFFORTS TO DRIVE A WEDGE.

PETROGRAD, June 24th. The battle on General Brusiloff's right wing has developed into a colossal fluctuating struggle. Three distinct groups of Austrians and Germans are desperately striving to drive a wedge into the armies threatening Kovel and Vladimir Volynsk.

It is opined here that the culmination of the struggle on this front has not yet been reached, as the Russian successes have upset the German plans and caused the Germans to concentrate their forces on the Russian front.

It is reported that General von Mackensen is personally directing the operations, and a repetition of his famous phalanx tactics is anticipated.

Meanwhile, General Pflanzer's army is reported to be shut up in an angle of the frontier near the Serezh, being completely surrounded by Russians, while the Austrians are also hastily entrenching in the Carpathian Passes.

GERMANS ATTEMPT AN OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PETROGRAD, June 23rd. There were unsuccessful German attempts at an offensive in several sectors south of the Dvinsk. Heavy fighting began on the 21st, along the Ustuski Canal, and this continues, both sides making vain attempts to cross.

The Russian General Stegelmann has been mortally wounded. There has been local fighting along the whole of General Brusiloff's front. The enemy are being constantly reinforced from France and Italy.

BUKOVINA OFFENSIVE.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

PETROGRAD, June 23rd. A communiqué states:—The offensive in Bukovina continues. We have occupied Guraumora and Straya, westward of Iadaut, and Vashin, on the northern border of Bukovina. The Russians have thus reached the Carpathians throughout Bukovina.

AN AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, June 24th. An Austrian communiqué mentions fighting with the advancing Russians at Gurahumora, in the extreme south of Bukovina, twenty miles south of Radaut.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE BOMBING BY FRENCH. MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

PARIS, June 22nd. 6.25 p.m.

A communiqué says:—A grenade attack north of Hill 321 was repulsed.

A French pilot killed two German aeroplanes, one of which was on the French airman's bomb. The railway stations of Apremont, Grandpre, Lesparges, and Briailles; also bivouacs at Bois Consensy and military establishments north of Thionville.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR REPRISALS.

GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED.

PARIS, June 23rd. 3.30 a.m.

A communiqué says:—As a reprisal for the German bombardment of the open towns of Bar le Duc and Luneville, French air squadrons bombed Treves, where a great fire was observed, and Arras and Amiens.

A squadron of bombers pursued ten French machines returning from Amiens. The French fought them and killed one bomber. French chasing aeroplanes were most active during the day and killed two German machines. A third was brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS.

DESPITE ENORMOUS LOSSES.

PARIS, June 24th. 2.50 a.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been a heavy gun bombardment all day on the left of the Meuse.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse, after furious artillery preparation all night, launched a series of attacks on the morning on a front of five kilometres from Hill 321 to east of Dambloup battery. Attacks by great effective followed, and they were most desperate notwithstanding the enormous losses inflicted by our artillery and machine-guns.

The Germans between Hill 321 and 320, after several fruitless assaults, captured first line trenches and a Thiaumont work.

A powerful German attack reached the village of Henry, but the enemy was driven back by a sharp counter-attack. Attacks at Vauclawire, Fumin, Chenois Woods and Dambloup battery were shattered by our fire and completely failed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THREE GERMAN ATTACKS. FRENCH TRENCHES PENETRATED.

PARIS, June 23rd. 4.10 p.m.

A communiqué states:—The Germans three times attacked on a front of 1,200 metres in Champagne. They penetrated trenches west of Mount 1210, but were driven out with the bayonet, leaving prisoners. There has been artillery activity elsewhere.

BRITISH FRONT.

CONSIDERABLE AIR ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 24th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—There has been considerable air activity as a result of the fine weather. Yesterday there were twenty-two air combats, mostly indecisive. Two British machines were brought down. The enemy last night emitted gas on a small front south-west of Messines, but the infantry did not attack. There has been nothing important to-day.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE FEATS IN SEA OF MARMORA.

THRILLING NARRATIVE BY MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

LONDON, June 22nd. 3.45 p.m.

In the second of three copyright articles, based on Admiralty reports, Mr. Rudyard Kipling describes the adventures of submarines and tells of the exploits of E14 and E11 in the Sea of Marmora.

He graphically describes how E14 ran the gauntlet of forts, mines, and patrol boats in the Dardanelles, and torpedoed transports and warships, but spared its offensive craft, during three weeks' stay in Turkish waters.

He also relates an extraordinary encounter between E14 and the small steamer Rodosto. The steamer was held up and the crew ordered to abandon ship, when an American gentleman appeared on the upper deck. He stated his name to be John Q. Swing, of the Chicago Sun, and said he was pleased to make their acquaintance. He was not sure if there were any stores on board.

A Lieutenant boarded the steamer and found a six-inch gun and the hold full of shells. The submarine men put the demolition charge well in among the six inch shell stuff and this took it to the bottom in a few minutes. Mr. Kipling also tells how the E11 swivelled all round the compass by currents at the bottom of the Bosphorus, like a "lady of the bazaar" in a sack, how a mine caught on the E11's bows, and how she cleared not come up to unhitch it owing to the batteries ashore; she pushed it ahead of her till outside Kumkale, when she went full speed astern, thus allowing the mine to fall clear.

A REAR ADMIRAL HONOURED.

LONDON, June 22nd.

Rear Admiral Kelverton has been made a Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRESSURE MAINTAINED.

ROME, June 23rd.

A communiqué states:—We have maintained our pressure against the enemy in Asiago.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE TOO LATE.

LONDON, June 24th.

Mr. Sidney Low, the Times correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, states that he has the best reason to believe that the Austrian offensive is too late. There will probably be a rapid transfer of men and guns to the Carpathians.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS SHELL SACRED SHRINES.

LONDON, June 23rd.

News has been received that the Turks shelled sacred shrines at Kerbela and Nejef, where the Shi'ah Moslems have risen.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

SARONIKA, June 24th.

Allied aeroplanes bombed military establishments at Gumuldjina Camp and Vele. The Bulgarians demolished the minarets of the Mosque at Ghevgherli.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND GREECE.

LONDON, June 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that, pending communications from the Allies, he could not make any statement as to the developments in Greece.

WHAT THE NOTE EMPHASISED.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Allies' Note to Greece emphasises that Greece was not asked to abandon her neutrality but to maintain a loyal neutrality. It points out that the Chamber does not reflect the opinion of the electors, and that not only is it right but it is the duty of the Allies to protest against the violations of the liberties of the Greek people, of which they were the guardians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW GREEK CABINET.

ALLIES' DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS.

ATHENS, June 24th.

The new Cabinet includes M. Zaimis, Premier and Foreign Minister; M. Callaris, Minister for War and temporarily Minister of Marine; and M. Kallis, Finance Minister. These names have been most favourably received.

M. Zaimis is an experienced and trusted politician of high character and one in whom the Entente can have the fullest confidence.

The diplomatic success of the Allies will enhance their prestige, and undermine the diplomatic position of the Central Powers more than any other event since the beginning of the war.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

ULSTER NATIONALISTS FAVOUR MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

A conference of Ulster Nationalists voted on the acceptance or otherwise of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals of a settlement. They were accepted by 475 votes to 265.

Another despatch states that the Ulster Nationalists held a private conference at Belfast to consider Mr. Lloyd George's proposals. Seven hundred delegates were present, and Mr. John Redmond presided. It is stated that Mr. Redmond declared that he would resign his leadership of the Irish Party if the exclusion of the six Ulster counties was not accepted by the Convention.

THE ARABS' REVOLT.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Reuter learns that the contributory cause of the Arabs' revolt was the hanging and shooting and imprisonment of prominent Arabs. Following a visit by Enver Pasha to Mecca two Moslem deputies were executed.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A CHANGE TO BE MADE.

LONDON, June 23rd.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, is returning to England in October. As Prince Alexander of Teck will be unable to succeed him, being on active service, Earl Curzon's name is mentioned as the successor to the Duke of Connaught.

THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL GOMEZ KILLED.

LONDON, June 22nd.

There is the gravest apprehension at Washington in consequence of the Mexican fight. General Gomez was killed by an American cavalryman. Each side accuses the other of starting the firing.

MOBILISING MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, June 23rd.

The War Department has ordered the first 5,000 of the militia to be mobilised in the Central and Western States, and to be rushed immediately to the Mexican border.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

EL PASO, June 24th.

General Pershing has sent a wireless message announcing that stragglers from Carrizal report that 65 Americans were attacked without provocation by 300 Mexicans. A Captain and Lieutenant commanding the negro cavalry were killed.

SUCCESSOR TO LORD KITCHENER.

CAUSE OF THE DELAY.

LONDON, June 24th.

It is stated that the real cause of the delay in appointing a successor to the late Lord Kitchener is a statutory prohibition of the presence in the House of Commons of more than four principal Secretaries of State. There must be a reshuffling of offices, or an amendment of the Provision Act, before Mr. Lloyd George can be appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGE.

ROME, June 23rd.

Count Sforza, Minister to Peking, has been appointed Minister to Serbia.

INTERESTING ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The engagement is announced of Lady Irene Curzon and Mr. Guy Benson, eldest son of Mr. R. H. Benson (senior partner of Robert Benson & Co., merchant bankers, London).

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

A Gazette announcement states that Major General W. Fry has been appointed temporarily to take charge of the administration of the forces in Ireland, vice Major General Friend. The latter was Commander of the forces in Ireland at the time of the rising.

THE TEA DUTY.

LONDON, June 22nd.

The House of Commons has passed a resolution continuing the tea duty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report says that the rise in the price of silver has been caused by bear sales from the Indian bazaar, which were checked by an ensuing fall in the clearance of supplies, which caused a recovery.

The exports of silver for the first five months of the year declined 37 per cent. The decrease was more than covered by a reduction of nearly 16,000,000 ounces in shipments to India.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON MEDIATION.

WAR A DEADLOCK.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S INDICTMENT.

President Wilson, speaking in North Carolina recently, returned to the subject of mediation, which evidently is very near his heart (says *The Times* correspondent at Washington). After an elaborate and picturesque tribute to the achievements of American democracy, "which he said makes American life a sort of prophetic sample of mankind," he said:—

"Does it not interest you that America has run before the rest of the world in the making of this great human experiment, and is it not a sign of the dawn of a new age that the one thing whereupon the world is about to fall back is the moral judgment of mankind? Lots would like to think that the spirit of this occasion—the 41st anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—could be expressed if we imagined ourselves lifting some sacred emblem of counsel and of peace, of accommodation and of righteousness, before the nations of the world and reminding them of a passage of Scripture—After the wind after the earthquake, after the fire the still small voice of humanity."

The President showed that he considers the war to have come to a deadlock. The war, he said, was due to a clash of national standards, traditions, and politics, and "those are things that in contact with each other do not make much progress. When you cannot overcome you must take counsel."

MOST IMPORTANT CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

The interest of the speech was enhanced by the fact that the day before Mr. Roosevelt aroused even the Detroit home of Mr. Henry Ford to enthusiasm by his eloquent reiteration of the conviction which he shares with Mr. Root and other Republicans, whom the President again accused of being without vision, that the present trend of American life, especially as reflected in the President's policies, is neither healthy nor honourable.

"Pacifists," Mr. Roosevelt said, "were people who could not see that the country stands at a crisis. The Democrats, with their compromise programme of national preparedness, were about as bad, while as to the President's foreign policy, it should be noted as regards Mexico, that pacifism failed ignominiously, while as regards Germany the President must share the responsibility for the submarine crimes, which would never have taken place had he shown Germany from the start that he meant business. If America was to be a great nation it must be unified, and prepared in an industrial, social, and military sense to defend itself."

In those two speeches is crystallized the most important issue of the pending campaign, and, surprising as it may seem to people who have had such a bitter lesson in the dangers of comparative unpreparedness for war and all that goes with it, it may be said at once that as things stand the Democrats have a good chance of victory.

WAR DECORATIONS.

MILITARY CROSS AND MEDAL.

The Gazette contains the Royal Warrants instituting the new decoration of the Military Cross and the Military Medal. The former will consist of a cross of silver, having on each arm the Imperial Crown and bearing in the centre the letters G.R.I. No person will be eligible for the decoration or be nominated for it unless he is a Captain, Commissioned Officer of lower grade, or a Warrant Officer in the army, including the Indian and Colonial forces. Foreign Officers of an equivalent rank to those mentioned above who have been associated in military operations will be eligible for the honorary award of the decoration. The Military Cross will be worn immediately after all Orders, and before all decorations and medals (the Victoria Cross alone excepted). The ribbon will be white with a purple stripe. The Military Medal, which is awarded to non-commissioned officers and men, bears on the obverse the Royal Effigy, and on the reverse the words "For bravery in the field" encircled by a wreath surmounted by the Royal Cipher and a Crown. This medal will be worn immediately before all war medals, and the ribbon will be of dark-blue colour, with three white and two crimson stripes alternating in the centre.

DE WET'S ADVICE BEFORE THE REBELLION.

Remarkable evidence was given before the Rebellion Commission at Bloemfontein last month. A Prinsloo, formerly a general in the Boer War, described a meeting with Christian de Wet and Mr. Hertzog at his farm in the Harrismith district. Prinsloo endeavoured to dissuade de Wet from rising against the Government. He replied that as the Government was weak and English already overcome by Germany the time was ripe to hoist the Vierkleur.

THE IRISH EXECUTIONS.

Canon Langbridge writes from Limerick in the *Daily News and Leader*:

We were having the Asylum together, whither diverse duties had called us—I and the stout contractor. "Tis outside you should step," he said, "to find the lunatics. We fancied we had the mad dogs exterminated, but, faith, one escaped, and he bit Ireland."

"You mean Sinn Fein?" I said. "Ay," he answered, "I mean Sinn Fein, and I mean them that are crying out for their blood. I'm sick and sorry for their shooting; 'twill make the most of Ireland Sinn Fein. I don't mind the leaders—they knew what they were up against. They'd ask nothing better than what they got. They were out to die for Ireland. But they had a right to stop with the first four."

We shook hands and parted. I saw an old friend, a grey-haired man of commerce, coming my way, and I waited for him to overtake me.

"Bad business," he said, folding a newspaper. "More executions. More heavy sentences. More arrests. They are sowing martyrs' blood, and Ireland's rank soil for that. Every drop will spring up a hate, maybe a revenge, to seed and seed again for generations to come."

"Ah, yes, I'm sorry," I said. "We were getting on so well." "Ay," he answered, "we were that. Irish is Irish and English is English? but we were growing to like one another. The old grievances were gone, the old quarrels were dying out. There were ugly things in the past. But what good to shake your fist in a man's face and shout, 'Your grandfather was a rogue?' We'd got to be good neighbours; we were getting to be good friends. We were stitching the rents of Ireland into a sound coat. Instead of tugging this way and that, we were carrying the basket together: 'God save Ireland' was shaking hands with 'God save the King.' And now all undone—all undone! I'm sorry for the widows and orphans they're making, and for those that the outbreak made, but my heart's sorest for John Redmond: his life work's thrown into the fire."

He lifted his hands and left me, but, recalling something in my face he returned and said: "I'm afraid to hear what they're muttering; I'm afraid of the smoulder of their eyes. There's always dangerous water in an Irishman, and this wild, I tell you, is whipping it into a hell."

I went to see a lady after that. "What do you think of the executions?" I asked.

"Oh, I was glad at first," she answered, "but I am sorry now. Poor fellows! they know not what they did. My son was in Dublin carrying dispatches, carrying the mail. His hat was hit once, his motor-bicycle twice at least. He was through everything. He talked with the surrendered rebels. The half of them, he says, were growing lads. They didn't know they were rebelling till they were told to take their ground; they thought they were out for a review."

And then her eyes laughed through their tears: "They were so pleasant, too. Did you hear of Mrs. Delany's adventure?"

"No," I said. "She was staying at a club in Dublin, and when she returned from her shopping her knock was answered by a head from an upper window."

"You can't come in," the man said; and she saw a rifle-barrel gleam. "Do put that thing away," she said, "it worries me. I must come in for I've two fur coats inside."

A cat thrust her head out of the window and rubbed against the rebel.

"I'm sorry, ma'am, but this house is held. I'll give you a receipt in the name of the Irish Republic." He flung a paper down. "Get under cover, ma'am," he said. "I'll feed the cat."

"That must have been a decent chap," I said. "He's queer what-kind hands get hold of dangerous tools. I hope he'll come off well; he and all the poor dupes. I suppose they had to make examples. They couldn't spare the leaders."

I said this in a wondering question, half to myself.

"They spared De Wet," said my friend.

A woman of thirty or so had come into the room. "Did you know any of the leaders?" she asked.

"No," I said. "Of what sort were they?"

"Thinkers, philanthropists, dreamers, knights, heroes of romance. Not all, of course, but those that I knew. It's a fatal thing to love Ireland; she spreads her arms, her lovers come and her kiss is death."

It was a strange speech for a girl—a speech that never would have come from English lips. One must have breathed tragic air from one's birth to feel and to speak like that.

I went home and turned her words into this:

IRELAND.

Ah, for her loveliness and her despair. She of the shadowed moors, the speaking skies!

Sorrows are dropping from her hair, Lost stars are in her eyes. She knows the doom that she must bear.

And holds her heart to stay its breaking sighs: And yet they breathe around her unaware: They call to all the faithful, fond, and fair.

They call the knightly dreamers everywhere. And whose answers, dies.

I laid my pen down and my wife entered. "Good news," she said, "the executions are stayed."

THE GERMAN IN ASIA.

INDIA'S RESISTANCE TO INTRIGUE.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Lord Hardinge, in the course of a conversation with the London correspondent of the *New York Times*, has given the following account of Indian affairs since the outbreak of the war:

For months during the early period of the war India was practically denuded of British troops. The Indian Empire gave to the British Empire, in the critical early stages of the war, when England's resources in artillery were, as is well known, entirely inadequate to the needs of the situation, the whole of its artillery of the most modern and up-to-date pattern, with the exception of a few batteries which were kept on the North-West Frontier for protection against attack from without. And even these batteries were reduced from six to four guns.

From these facts it is apparent that the Indian Government had full confidence in the loyalty of the Indian Princes, Chiefs, and peoples.

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

There is ample evidence that German assistance, financial and other, has been given to agitators. One plot was directly instigated by Germany through various agents, who were supplied with considerable funds. This was an ambitious scheme—nothing less than to create a general revolt, which was timed to break out on Christmas Day, 1915. However, the Government was furnished with full information of the projected rising, and was able to forestall it and render all preparations abortive. The centre of this plot was in Bengal, where there has always been a certain amount of anarchist activity.

Another specific instance of the loyalty of the people in presence of a conspiracy of this kind occurred in Balasore. Here the presence of a number of revolutionaries was indicated to the police by villagers whom the agitators had approached. The peasants themselves assisted the police in tracking down and arresting the revolutionaries, some of them actually giving their lives in their loyalty to the Government in a *méleé* that occurred when their arrest was effected.

Yet again, in every case where attempts were made to subvert the loyalty of Indian regiments from their allegiance information was given to the Government by the soldiers themselves.

Of course, there is a certain amount, though small comparatively, of dissatisfaction and disloyalty in India. Among a population of over 300,000,000, comprising so many varieties of race and sects, and representing all degrees of political and educational development, how could it be otherwise? But even so, this discontent is anarchistic rather than revolutionary. It has no constructive programme. It represents a desire to tear down authority, not a plan to set up a new authority.

I wish to state most emphatically that the persons at the back of this movement, such as it is, are not the intellectuals of India; they are to be found among the half-educated. The "Ghadar" party, so called because of the paper of that name which is printed abroad and introduced secretly, is frankly anarchistic. It is encouraged by a few crazy people in the United States and Western Canada, and probably subsidized by Germany. The head of the "Ghadar" party is Hardyal, who was at the time employed at the German War Ministry and who was later heard of, believe it or not, in Japan. This anarchistic party is small in numbers and influence, but it is desperate and dangerous. Its greatest strength lies in Bengal. Its predominant plan is to reduce the Province to chaos by the murder of police and officials.

As you may remember, the last Viceroy was, like other individuals before him, the victim of these methods. I am happy to say I am quite recovered from the wounds I received on that occasion, and that my Indian servant, who was on the elephant with my wife and myself, has also quite recovered. It may interest people to know that it has been proved that the bomb was thrown by one of a gang of three, of whom two have already suffered capital punishment for other crimes of a similar nature.

Lord Hardinge's reference was, of course, to the attempt against his life on December 23rd, 1912, when a bomb was thrown at him as he was riding through the streets of Delhi. He was injured all over the back and legs and head with fragments of the bomb, the flesh on his shoulders being torn in strips.

NEUTRALITY OF THE AMER.

There are certain Germans in Persia and in Afghanistan (in the latter country they are now intruders) who had wireless stations at Isfahan—now in the hands of the Russians—and at Shiraz, and transmitted all sorts of information, true and false. This doubtless accounts for some of the reports which have been current in America, particularly with regard to conditions on the North-West Frontier.

It is true that during the past year we had no fewer than seven very serious attacks from tribesmen just outside our frontier. They were, however, all repulsed and the tribesmen severely punished. Frontier disturbances now present a very much more serious problem for the tribesmen, in view of the introduction of aeroplanes, armoured cars, and high explosives. No serious trouble need be apprehended.

At the outbreak of the war the Amer gave the Viceroy the most solemn assurances, which have since been renewed, of his intention to preserve the neutrality of his country; and I, as the ex-Viceroy, have the firmest confidence, in spite of the very great pressure put upon him by certain members of his family and some prominent officials, encouraged by Germans and Turks who are in Kabul at the present time and who went there with letters from the Kaiser in the hope of inducing the Amer to proclaim a Jihad on the North-West Frontier, that his Majesty's promises will be loyally performed.

EAST COAST NAVAL RAID.

CHARACTERISTIC GERMAN ACCOUNT.

The *Cologne Gazette* published on Sunday, remarks a London daily of May 13, under the heading "The German Fleet before Lowestoft," what seems to be the first really ambitious production of the German Admiralty Press Bureau since the end of the Tirpitz régime.

The article begins as follows:—"The main cause of England's numerous mistakes and failures this war has been that in very many cases she has been compelled to pursue a policy of prestige. She has wasted thousands of men and millions of money upon enterprises which had no other purpose than to prevent the loss of any part of her reputation as the ruler of the world—within a limited area. This is the common disadvantage of all World-Empires. All of these have something artificial in their composition, but in the case of England in particular the Empire rests upon an artificial substructure and a very small basis."

"In their naval policy, on the other hand, the English during this war have displayed wisdom by avoiding any prestige policy. They know what is at stake in very real things. The conductors of the Admiralty have calmly left the politicians in their meetings to shriek about 'smoking out the German Navy' or 'biting them out of their holes.' There are many such phrases. They are not thinking of anything of the kind. If the English Fleet, after sweeping our cruisers off the sea—or at any rate as many of them as it has yet seen—remains lying in the great bay in the Orkney Isles, it knows what it is doing. From there to the southern point of Norway it draws a considered blockade line. From there it can always push out to the south when it thinks good and there seems to be a promise of success. Its task is hampered only by the line of operations and naval base which we have established on the coast of Flanders. At the beginning of the war this could not be foreseen, and the occupation of Antwerp, Ostend, and Zeebrugge—this co-operation which now so often becomes apparent of German ships in the north and German ships in the south—is a wicked disturbance of English naval calculations."

THE SPIRIT OF THE FLEET.

The writer then glazes in the usual terms over the session of Heligoland by England to Germany, without which the fate of Hamburg and Bremen in this war would be simply unthinkable, and proceeds:

"It is upon the basis of such considerations that one must judge outbreaks such as that which our Fleet recently made against the English East Coast, against Yarmouth and Lowestoft. The great public, no doubt, will not assume that it was a mere question of bombarding some fortified coast places. In any case, such an assumption would be a mistake. It would also be a mistake to think that it was only an expression of the spirit of defiance in our young Navy. This spirit is, indeed, just as fresh as ever and when one sees or talks to officers and men one reads on their lips the desire: 'If only we could get out.' The spring and the sitting still during the winter may also play their part in this. Only a well-considered leadership knows when it will use this thirst for action, and employ it in undertakings which keep the great whole in view. Our Navy, thank God, does not require to pursue prestige policy: the services which it has already rendered us are too considerable and too important for that. But our undertaking against Lowestoft and Yarmouth is a classical example of the way in which the English distort and falsify their reports about the attacks on the English East Coast—and the conclusion is natural—show how troublesome these attacks must be to them."

ACTION WITH BRITISH SHIPS.

The writer then offers the following account of the German operations:—"The German naval forces arrived at 5 a.m. before the little fortified town of Lowestoft on the East Coast. It was already light, and one could clearly recognize church towers and houses. The bombardment began immediately, and the fact that our shells did good work can be seen from the report in *The Times* some days afterwards that in the southern part of the town alone more than 30 houses were wrecked, while in the northern part two blocks of houses were set on fire. Subsequently it was also reported that the English steamer *Sunderland* was struck by a German shell and burnt. An Italian newspaper, the *Corriere della Sera*, even reported that 150 houses in Lowestoft were wrecked and showed obvious amusement at the English reports."

"After the bombardment had lasted some time our cruiser squadron moved off to Yarmouth, which lies only 7½ sea miles to the north. Yarmouth was sighted at about 5.30 and was immediately bombarded. Our guns hit their mark, as was proved by the fires which flamed up. Meanwhile, towards 5.45, enemy forces were sighted from the south. A squadron of four light cruisers and a number of destroyers approached—all of them quite modern ships, but not equal in armament to the German ships. The German ships at once began firing, and abandoning the bombardment of the coast places, prepared for action against their enemy."

"The English were in no hurry to defend their home coast, but as soon as they recognized their inferiority moved away to the south. The German shells pursued them, sweeping their course and sending up pillars of water. Hits by our guns were noted immediately, and the pursuit assumed an energetic character. A serious fire broke out in the English *Penelope* and a fatal wound was brought down. According to later reports the cruiser is said to be almost entirely burnt out and useless. The German sailors saw a destroyer go down. 'No further observations could be made, as the enemy ships, thanks to their greater speed, were soon out of range. When they had escaped from our cruisers they ran into the arms of German submarines, which were ready for their reports.' (Continued on next column.)

GENERAL JOFFRE'S POLICY.

A London message, dated May 28th, says:—

One sentence in the latest French semi-official communiqué on the subject of the Battle of Verdun has provoked a great deal of speculation. This is to the effect that it is possible that the present decisive period was opened not by the enemy's initiative but by the will of our higher command. The statement is guarded, but the natural inference is that a general battle at Verdun was deliberately sought by General Joffre. In other words, if the statement means anything at all, it means a good deal. If General Joffre, at a moment when the Austrians had engaged large forces in the Trentino, deliberately sought a decisive conflict at Verdun, one need not expect that any front will remain quiescent any longer than may be necessary to induce the Germans to entrain troops for Verdun.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent, apparently unmoved by the hint in the French Note, avers that General Joffre adheres unwaveringly to the policy of killing the maximum of Germans at the minimum of cost. He quotes an officer wounded at Douaumont to the effect that he saw three regiments melt away in half an hour under a pitiless hail from the 75's. Another officer from the Mortomme region says the German command must have been smitten with homicidal mania to permit such carnage.

The *Times* Paris correspondent considers that the most important German success on Wednesday was in the neighbourhood of Mortomme and Hill 304. The success was not as complete as the enemy doubtless intended, but it enabled him at least to begin a movement against the second line of Verdun defences. The occupation of Cumieres is strategically unimportant, but 60,000 men on a two-mile front endeavoured to force a way to Chantancourt. The French line reeled but recovered subsequently and drove the Germans out of the region north of Chantancourt station into Cumieres. The artillery preparation for a further German effort has already begun, both sides pouring their military wealth into the battle. The enemy's gains have been purchased at terrible cost. The Germans show no sign of bothering about that aspect of the fighting. They brought up five new divisions in two days. The whole question of the Verdun Battle is how long can they continue the terrible sacrifice of life?

According to *The Daily Mail's* Paris correspondent the German Crown Prince drew three corps from the British front for the re-capture of Douaumont.

NEW PORTUGUESE TREATY.

At a sitting of the Portuguese Senate last month Senator Soares announced the ratification of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of Commerce.

"Great Britain has agreed to recognize as port only wines produced in the Douro district."

reception. It was a hunt from one net into another. An English cruiser—according to reports, the *Gulatra*—was properly (*richtig*) torpedoed by one of our submarines, and an English submarine, as the newspapers have already reported, fell a victim to a German submarine.

"At 6 o'clock the whole fight was over. Our ships, as they did not desire to await the approach of stronger enemy divisions, took a course to the east. They had every reason to be satisfied with the result of the battle. And the inviolability of English soil had once more been brilliantly disproved."

BRITISH REPORTS. The German writer then proceeds to criticize the English reporting about Lowestoft. "It will be noted that the references to British official reports are deliberately misquoted. The article says:—

"In the official report which was communicated to most of the papers it is stated that 'the Germans fled to the east.' It is obvious that, after completing their task, they returned to their base. They had sufficiently demonstrated the inadequacy of the English forces on the coast, and their work was complete. In the English Admiralty report of April 25 it is stated that the enemy forces withdrew. When enemy bombardments are in question, there is always something wrong with the English clock. The German cruisers remained for a full hour on the English East Coast, bombarded two towns, and fought a successful action. But in London a minute is seldom granted as regards the period of our cruisers' visit. The feelings of the English are so delicate!"

After some guide-book accounts of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, the writer concludes:—

"Our attacks on the East Coast have already succeeded in causing the withdrawal to the west of the greatest part of the English fishing fleet. And the bathing-places are gradually becoming desolate. One can see that from the letters in the London daily papers, which are constantly referring to the miserable plight of the Eastern bathing-places and appealing for help. The whole East Coast from Newcastle to Margate is now living in daily expectation of German attacks. Whole districts of towns have already been reduced to ruins, and assuredly thousands of people have gone away, although the London papers naturally do not mention it. The Island Empire, once so proud, is quivering with rage at its own impotence. The courage and stilet attacks of our enemy have increased this feeling to a point that is intolerable. England, who once sent out her mercenary armies, and let them burn and murder and pillage in foreign countries, while people at home quietly went on watering their gardens, is now feeling the war-feeling to her very marrow. She sowed the wind and has reaped the whirlwind."

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CORRESPONDENCE.
AIRSHIPS V. AEROPLANES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In your leading article of the 24th inst., "Preparedness for War," the following words appear: "It is notorious that the British Army authorities took but little interest in the machine-gun, the weapon which is now playing so great a part in the trenches; that it made no effort to follow Germany's lead in the matter of airships, although it should have had information to show that they were required for the defence of the country."

In connection with the matter of airships, the following review of my relations with Sir Hiram Maxim may be interesting to your readers:

In 1894, whilst observing a child spinning a little piece of tin high up into the air, the idea got into my head that propulsion meant the solution of the problem of the conquest of the air. My studies finally resulted in my thinking out a design for the construction of a dirigible-airship.

It was useless to take my friends or the public into my confidence at the time, as I would have been called a madman. In fact, I was really thought to be crazy at the time. Well knowing that it would be impossible for me to form a syndicate in Hongkong to build an experimental dirigible, I thought of Sir Hiram Maxim, who was experimenting in England with a flying machine, and who was considered to be the leading authority on aeronautics.

Consequently, I wrote to Sir Hiram on the 18th August, 1898, and sent him the design of my proposed dirigible-airship, together with full particulars for its construction. My original design consisted of a long cigar-shaped balloon, with a suspended car propelled by four fan propellers. It, therefore, cannot be said that the War Department of England was late in obtaining designs and ideas for the construction of dirigible-airships. Indeed, England should have been the first to possess a fleet of serviceable dirigibles. But England dreamed on, and allowed Count Zeppelin to surprise and stun the world with the performances of his perfected dirigibles. Now, who is to be blamed for this want of foresight?

I could never succeed in convincing Sir Hiram that the conquest of the air would be accomplished by dirigibles, and this is what he wrote in a letter to me, dated May 13th, 1901:

"In regard to air-ships, that is, dirigible balloons propelled by a motor and screw, I would say that to the best of my knowledge and belief they are one and all total failures. I have always pointed out in my writings that anything in the way of a balloon, or anything that depended upon a gas bag to lift it, would be completely useless as a military weapon. They are too large and too unwieldy, and they all come to grief in a few days after they are launched. Such, however, is not the case with the flying machine. The flying machine is bound to be the principal military instrument of the future. There are many reasons why this is so." I replied as follows on the 22nd June, 1911:

"I believe in the rigid type of dirigible with powerful motors and a perfectly designed system of propellers. She must be able to rise and fall at will, to sail swiftly, and to answer her helm with ease and rapidity. All recent disasters to dirigibles have been due to their inability to rise and fall rapidly, and to their defective steering-gear. Without perfect control of its movements a dirigible cannot but be a failure."

"Aeroplane, or flying machine, are small and convenient. They are very good as scouts and messengers, and as bomb-throwers. But they are useless unless they are able to attack in numbers. If they attack in numbers it is easy to destroy them by a well-directed and concentrated fire from guns firing explosive shells or bullets. Should, however, they get out of order and sail one on top of the other, they would be useless as instruments of war, and would endanger their very own existence. It is only when they succeed in making surprise attacks that they will be able to do any damage."

"Commercially and for carrying passengers I don't think aeroplanes are so serviceable as so many think, as it is impossible to carry great weights without straining the planes and overtaxing the motors."

"Another drawback is that it is dangerous to fly in windy weather, and, besides, there is no safety arrangement in the event of the motor suddenly stopping in mid-air."

"My belief is that the problem of aerial navigation will eventually be solved by a combination of the rigid dirigible and the monoplane or biplane with a perfected system of propellers and powerful motors."

It is a fact that the latest Zeppelin dirigible is a combination of the rigid dirigible and the biplane.

The present terrible World-War and the recent raids made by German dirigibles prove, now, who was right.

It is a great pity that the Imperial Authorities did not give their attention to the manufacture of dirigibles in 1899, because England could have been in possession of a fleet of dirigibles big and efficient enough to blow Krupp's Works at Essen off the face of the earth, thereby hastening the end of this suicidal war and dealing the death-blow to Germany's accursed militarism.—Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI
Hongkong, 24th June, 1916.

THE "STAR AND GARTER" BUILDING FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Judging from the Hon. Mr. Hallifax's letter in this morning's (Saturday) Press the local branch of the Navy League may flatter itself that a very necessary—I was almost going to use that objectionable word "charity"—duty has been brought to the notice of the officially elected War Charities Committee.

Perhaps it was not exactly "sporting" on the part of this Committee that, without seeking to extend its *agie* to the small attempt on the part of the Navy League, it should apparently endeavour to "queer the pitch," as evidenced by pars. 3 and 4 of Mr. Hallifax's letter. However, the end is the same so long as the "Star and Garter" Building Fund gets the support whether through the War Charities Committee or the Navy League, but the charge of over-lapping must be borne by the former.

A point I would desire to make is that the Building Fund is an organised effort on the part of the women of Great Britain to find funds to erect this hospital or home, and we have been officially invited to assist.

It will be seen from Mr. Hallifax's letter that the War Charities Committee does not care for ear-marked donations. I shall, therefore, be pleased to receive from the public all donations to the "Star and Garter" Building Fund and from the War Charities Committee any ear-marked donations which are inadvertently delivered to it.

We want from the public of Hongkong about \$15,000.00 to cover

Cost of building one room	\$250
Cost of furnishing one room	100
Cost of endowing one bed	1,000
	\$1,350

We have to-day sent home £350 and are appealing to the public for the balance.

The fund will remain open until 30th September next, and I have sufficient faith in the people of Hongkong to believe we shall get it—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Navy League, Hongkong Branch.

WAR CHARITIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—An error in typing in my letter of yesterday makes the second paragraph unintelligible. It reads: "The Committee will for the present allocate the earmarked surplus . . . 'Earmarked' should, of course, read ~~unmarked~~, and I would be glad if you would make the correction.—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX,
Hon. Secretary,
War Charities Committee.

HONGKONG POLICE AT THE FRONT.

CASUALTIES, INCLUDING ONE KILLED.

News has come to hand of the death at the front of a member of the Hongkong Police contingent, P.-C. Wakeford, the first of his party to lay down his life for King and country. The news was contained in a letter which was sent to the Captain Superintendent of Police by P.-C. (now Corporal) Booker. This reads as follows:—

"It is with deep regret that I have to inform you of the death of Cpl. Wakeford, late A. L. S. 25, who was killed by shrapnel bursting overhead at about 11.5 p.m. on May 17th, and died almost instantaneously. This shrapnel—which we call "Wooley Bear"—is poisonous, and one seldom recovers if hit by it."

"I am also sorry to say that P.-C. Hoare is wounded in the leg and arm, and I believe it is feared he will lose the sight of one eye. Spillet, who is in the 1st Battalion of the regiment, has been invalided home with sickness, but what it is I do not know."

"The remainder of the H.K.P. are doing their utmost to avenge Wakeford, and will not be satisfied until a few more Huns have been accounted for."

"Carpenter, Aitchurch, Painting, Bloor and myself are all eagerly looking forward to a speedy return to Hongkong."

"We had a hard time during the winter, and when it was our turn to take over we had to wade through the trenches. On one occasion the trench was about three feet in depth with water and we had to stand up in it all night. Well, the summer has started now and we are hoping for a much better time."

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

MISSING GOLD RING.

A Chinese marine hawk who was charged on remand, before Mr. Wood, with stealing a gold ring, the property of some Indians in Nathan Road, Kowloon, was discharged.

EXTENSIVE THEFTS.

Before Mr. Wood, a Chinese was charged with breaking into a store at 63, Battery Street, Yaumatei, and stealing 400 ships' wooden bunk stretchers, value \$100; 100 ships' wooden bunk stanchions, value \$300; two cases of Chinese earthenware bowls, value \$10; and two cases of white enamel feeding bowls, value \$7; the property of Eng Hok Fong S.S. Co., of No. 37, Des Voeux Road Central. A remand was ordered.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

A Chinese was charged on remand before Mr. Wood, with stealing \$80 from the person. Mr. Agassiz appeared for the defence. Defendant denied having been associated in any way whatsoever with the theft. At the time the theft took place he said he was walking along the street carrying an umbrella which he was going to send to his mother. Inspector Sullivan proved previous convictions. His worship said he would give his decision on Wednesday.

ON THE RAILS.

"I found it on the rails," said a coolie to Mr. Wood, in answer to a charge of stealing a quantity of tobacco leaves, the property of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. His worship—What were you going to do with it?—I was going to smoke it. Inspector Gordon said the man had a previous conviction for larceny. Mr. Packham, who appeared on behalf of the Godown Company, said the man was a loafer about the place. His worship—Is it likely the stuff was on the ground?—Yes, it is quite likely. Defendant was sent to prison for a month.

HONGKONG WEATHER IN 1915.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

The principal features of the weather in Hongkong during 1915, says the annual report of the Director of the Royal Observatory, were the absence of typhoons till the autumn, high temperature, low wind velocity, and large variations of pressure above and below normal. The seasonal distribution of rainfall was somewhat abnormal, being moderately in defect in April, June, August and September, and considerably in excess in October.

Barometric pressure was considerably above normal in January, March and June, and considerably below normal in February, August and October. The mean pressure for the year was 29.836 in., as against 29.845 in. in 1914 and also 29.846 in. for the past 32 years. The highest pressure was 30.375 in. on January 17 against 30.367 in. in 1914 and 30.506 in. for the past 32 years. The lowest pressure was 29.354 in. on July 25, as against 29.256 in. in 1914, and 28.730 in. for the past 32 years. It is interesting to note that the lowest pressure for the year (and simultaneously the highest temperature) occurred when the centre of a violent typhoon was about 700 miles to the north-north-east of Hongkong. The wind at the time was light and variable.

The mean temperature for the year was 73.4, or the same as in 1914, and 17 above normal. It was above normal in each month except in May, when it was 13.4 below. The highest temperature was 83.4 on July 28, as against 84.0 in 1914 and 87.0 for the past 32 years. The lowest temperature was 41.7 on January 10, as against 47.4 in 1915 and 32.0 for the past 32 years.

According to the records of the Beckley anemograph the wind was again below normal in each month of the year. The mean velocity was 11.4 m.p.h. as against 11.8 m.p.h. in 1914 and 12.8 m.p.h. for the past 32 years. The greatest velocity for one hour was 56 miles at 4 p.m. on November 5, as against 45 miles in 1914 and 108 miles for the past 32 years. The maximum daily velocity, as recorded by the Dines-Baxendell anemograph, was at the rate of 69 miles per hour on November 5, as against 55 m.p.h. in 1914, and 105 m.p.h. for the past five years.

The wind velocity has decreased more or less steadily from 1885.5 to 1913.5, with partial recoveries at 1893.5 and 1908.5.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall at the four stations for the year was as follows:—Observatory, 76.025 ins.; Police Station, Tai-po, 85.25 ins.; Botanical Gardens, 80.49 ins.; and Matilda Hospital, 69 ins. The heaviest rainfall was recorded on July 1st, when 9.46 inches were recorded.

TYPHOONS.

Six typhoons approached within 300 miles of Hongkong during the year, but no destructive winds were experienced. A squall at the rate of 69 m.p.h., however, was recorded during the passage of the typhoon of November 5, at 4.40 p.m. The mean hourly velocity at this time was 56 miles from E. by S., the maximum for the year. On June 29th a typhoon entered the coast about 70 miles to the east of Hongkong, having given but little warning of its approach. Fortunately, it was of feeble intensity.

During the year the expenditure at the Observatory has been decreased by \$2,165.18, the total expenditure being \$23,233.13 as against \$25,398.31 in 1914.

THE NEW TERRITORIES IN 1915.

The report on the New Territories, Northern District, for 1915, shows that of 420 persons brought before the Magistrate, 273 were convicted and punished, against 455 and 257 respectively in 1914. The total of fines inflicted was \$1,401, against \$2,158 in 1914. Armed robbers were unpleasantly active during the year, and several persons were kidnapped and held for ransom.

One of the most notable and encouraging features of the year was the tendency to take up marshy land for the cultivation of salt-water padi. Towards the end of the year a particularly important application was received from a Hongkong syndicate for the purchase of 1,200 acres of swamp at P'ing Shan, and negotiations were proceeding in a satisfactory manner when the year closed. A scheme was also started for the cultivation of fruit trees on some 80 acres of hillside at Castle Peak.

There has been a welcome revival of interest in Tai Po Market owing partly to a reduction in the upset price of building land; the main street has been macadamised at their own expense by the shop-keepers, and a new pawnshop is being built. Developments in the neighbourhood of P'ing Shan have been well maintained.

The revenue collected in the district totalled \$112,075, which is an increase on all previous years. The highest total hitherto was \$111,301.72, in 1913.

The total liquor revenue collected in the district was:—

	1914.	1915.
Distillery Licences	\$2,920.03	\$2,691.73
Spirits Licences	\$3,943.75	\$3,768.75
Liquor Duties	\$5,967.55	\$5,915.75

	\$12,831.33	\$12,376.23
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The first rice crop was good, but the second was poor, owing to an exceptionally dry season. September is an important month for the second crop, and a good rainfall is expected, but in 1915 only 2.77 inches were registered at Tai Po in that month, as against 22.41 in 1914. The rainfall for the year was considerably below the average.

The war has caused no uneasiness in the district. It is possible to trace a certain timidity in the western parts of the Territory, due to their exposure to armed robberies from the sea, but the tendency of well-to-do Chinese from Hongkong to invest capital in the Territory has never been more marked.

In the Southern District 211 persons appeared before the Magistrate, 163 of whom were convicted or bound over. In 1914 the figures were 355 and 304 respectively.

One thousand three hundred and thirty-four deeds were registered as compared with 1,136 in 1914. This is the highest number on record. Many of the Cheung Chau leases were renewed during the year. Registration fees for 1915 were \$1,253.60, and for 1914 \$970.30.

The revenue collected by the Assistant District Officer was less than that for 1914, there being a considerable decrease in Land Sales and Fines. The former were exceptional in 1914; the decrease in the latter indicates a decrease in crime throughout the District.

Liquor Duties were collected in the Southern District during 1915 amounting to \$137,331.21. The total for 1914 was \$105,620.

During the year 13,917 tacks of prepared opium and 516 tacks of dross opium were sold.

The first rice crop was everywhere good, but in many places the second crop was spoiled by the high winds. The pineapple crop in the Tsau Wan District was unusually good. Some friction which occurred here in connection with the export of the fruit to Hongkong was probably due in the first place to the abundance of the crop.

Fishing generally was not good, and trade seems to have suffered in consequence. One record catch, however, was made at Tai O during November, \$30,000 worth of Wong Fa being taken in five days.

The general state of Tai O shows little sign of improvement. There is very little public spirit in the place. A notable instance of this can be seen in the fact that there are two ferry launches running between Tai O and Hongkong daily at the same times, where one would be ample. The community will not combine to support a single launch. Tai O is not too healthy. Trade generally has not been good during the year and money is scarce. There were two armed robberies reported in the District in 1915, but otherwise little crime. The Salt Pans have enjoyed more prosperity than usual, though during the summer it was feared that the enormous quantities of fresh water brought down the Canton River by the unusual floods would affect the trade. 1,150 tons of salt were made and sold during the year, as compared with 800 in 1914.

Affairs at Cheung Chau continue to run smoothly. Trade generally was not as good as in 1914, owing largely to the scarcity of fish, upon which the island mostly depends. The market continues to be a success. Most of the missionary houses were occupied during the summer months, some being let to Hongkong residents. A pamphlet is being prepared by the missionaries' committee giving details of the accommodation available, with a view to extending the popularity of the island as a summer resort.

There is now a considerable amount of poultry farming carried on in Lam Chau, large quantities of eggs being exported to Hongkong. Cattle-rearing on the island is also on the increase.

HONGKONG FINANCES.

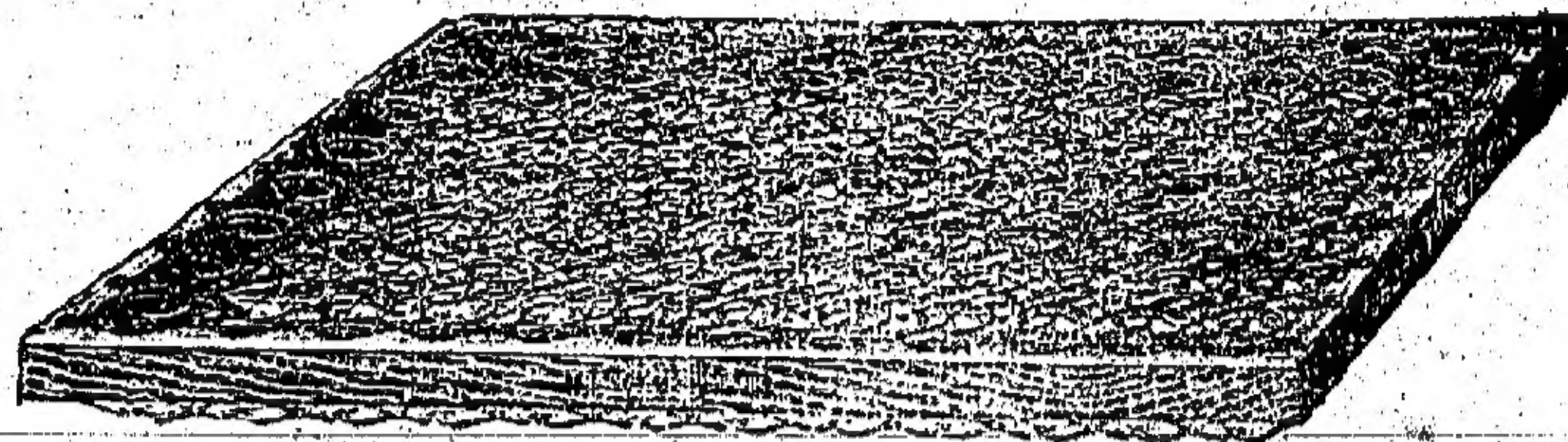
The financial statement of the Colony for the month of March is as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	
Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 29th Feb, 1916	\$ 233,772.18
Revenue from 1st to 31st March, 1916	994,817.59
Expenditure from 1st to 31st March, 1916	\$1,253,589.77
Balance	1,224,279.29
	\$ 34,310.49

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WHY NOT SLEEP SOUND THESE HOT NIGHTS?
CHORLTON'S PATENT
TWO SURFACE MATTRESS
WILL ENSURE THIS IF YOU USE ONE.



THIS MATTRESS CAN BE USED EITHER SIDE, AND BOTH DIFFER IN ELASTICITY, GIVING A CHOICE OF SPRINGINESS TO USER.

THE ONLY MATTRESS THAT DOES NOT SAG AND SO "CROOKS THE SPINE."

LUXURIOUS. SANITARY. DURABLE.

SIZES 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 6 in., 5 ft., and 5 ft. 6 in. wide.

CALL AND INSPECT ONE

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	5.00
Return	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	5.00
Return	10.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 26th JUNE, 1916.

8 a.m. HONGKONG.	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	6 p.m. FAISHAN.

TUESDAY, 27th JUNE, 1916.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HONGKONG.
10 p.m. FAISHAN.	6 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,000. S.S. SUY TAI, Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd JULY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUY TAI. Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUY TAI, 568 tons, and S.S. HANSHAN, 568 tons. One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUK. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Bank of China.

1729

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience. Apply— "BOARD," Office, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [773]

TO LET.

NO. 4 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. First Floor. THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, SHAMSEE, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to— DAVID BASSOON & Co., Ltd. [415]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road. Kowloon. THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Building, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats especially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd. Alexander Buildings [405]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

"BAHAR LODGE," No. 4, Peak Road, 5 ROOMS.
Apply to—
V. F. V. RIBEIRO,
Care of W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.
[828]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS at the Upper Terminus with usual Servants' Quarters.
Very convenient. Electric Light and Water Carriage System.
Apply to—
PEAK TRAMWAY Co.
[829]

WANTED TO RENT.

ONE 5-ROOMED or TWO 3-ROOMED UNFURNISHED FLATS to be used for both Office and Private Rooms. A FLAT on the Kowloon side not too far from the Hongkong Ferry wharf preferred. Please state monthly rental and all particulars to—
"N. P."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[830]

THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1911.

IN THE MATTER OF THE "NILE" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

PURSUANT to Section 188 of The Companies Ordinance, 1911, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at my Office, Queen's Building, at 12 o'clock Noon on SATURDAY, the 15th day of July, 1916.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the date aforesaid, to send in their names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to J. S. C. HUNT, of Queen's Building, Hongkong, the Liquidator of the Company; and, if so required by Notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or Personally, to come in and prove their Debts or Claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 24th day of June, 1916.
J. S. C. HUNT,
Liquidator.
[831]

NOTICE.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, York Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.
W. R. LOXLEY & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1916.
[822]

FERD. BORNEMANN & CO.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send their Claims against the above to the Undersigned on or before the 30th June.
JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1916.
[819]

CARL BODIKER & CO.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send their Claims against the above to the Undersigned on or before the 30th June.
JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1916.
[820]

NOTICE.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916.
[797]

NOTICE.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.
H. TIMCKE

ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1916.
[768]

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.
For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.
[785]

FOR SALE.

ONE PATENT PATENT OIL ENGINE.
5 HORSE-POWER. Also ONE CROSSLEY'S VERTICAL GAS ENGINE.
Apply—
R.G.A. Mineral Water Factory,
Victoria Barracks.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1916.
[825]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

PREMISES at present occupied by CHS. J. GAUPP & Co., Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
Apply on premises or to—
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
[705]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 103, Praya East.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[817]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road.
[811]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDLESIDE," 5, Bowen Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.
Apply to—
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[803]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[800]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, from 1st July, comprising the First Floor of No. 25, Des Vaux Road Central.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
[796]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[822]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
[872]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central (in Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
[891]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Peak Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON.
[890]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[885]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[87]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[818]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Connaught Road.
No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.
No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE,
CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[82]

TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
CRAIGMIN EAST, 180, THE PEAK.
Unfurnished.
4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
KELLET CREST, 65, PEAK.
No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown.
"SHORCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let.
Furnished, 8 Rooms.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st Mar. 1918.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HABTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 8, BELLILIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 1, DES-VAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK.
Unfurnished.
No. 55, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LITSTED & DAVIE,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[83]

INTIMATION

CIGARS

A connoisseur knows that a good Cigar in bad condition is no better than an indifferent Cigar in good condition.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that Cigars should be kept in a specially prepared place which will aid them to mature, and at the same time protect them from the damaging effects of a humid atmosphere such as prevails in this Colony during the Summer Months.

We have recently constructed a Large Drying Room for Cigars which ensures to Customers buying from us Cigars in First Class Condition.

Brand for brand our Cigars, besides being the Cheapest in the Market (as a reference to our Price List will show), are the best.

We keep a varied assortment of Brands of the following Factories always in Stock:—

LA CONSTANCIA.
LA COMERCIAL.
AGUILA DEL MUNDO.
COMPANIA GENERAL.
LA INSULAR.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE 616.

BIRTH.

STARRS.—On June 24th, at "The Cliffs," 117, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. N. J. STARR, a daughter.
[827]

DEATH.

TORNAGHI.—On 19th June, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, CESARE TORNAGHI, aged 58 years.
Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26th June, 1916.

HONGKONG HUT NO. 1.

This morning we are able to make the very gratifying announcement that the goal which we set out to reach with some migrating last Wednesday was passed by midday on Saturday, and the Fund for furnishing and equipping a Y.M.C.A. Hut in France to serve 10,000 men at a cost of £2000 closes with a surplus of some £200 which, together with any further sums that may reach us, will go towards the provision of a second Hut from Hongkong by the War Charities Committee. The success of our appeal far exceeds our most sanguine expectations and must be ascribed to the excellence of the object on behalf of which it was made and to the patriotic spirit of the community. It is eloquent proof of the readiness of the people of Hongkong to support generously any practical scheme which may be placed before them for promoting the success of our arms or alleviating the suffering and distress amongst those who are fighting our battles. Indeed, the most gratifying feature of the effort has been the spontaneity of the response to the appeal. Nobody has been badgered or obliged to contribute; the cause has merely been stated and the public have given freely of their own volition. The subscriptions which have flowed in to us from our readers have averaged a total of \$1,500 a day, and the stream showed no sign of slackening up to the hour at which our office closed on Saturday. This

augurs well for the success of the Hut Fund which has now been opened by the War Charities Committee.

Of course, our action in bringing this project before the public has not escaped censure. In an article which was obviously inspired, our senior evening contemporary drew attention on Friday to the iniquity of the proceeding, and administered a rebuke to those members of the War Charities Committee who had sent us subscriptions, pointing out that the War Charities Fund was designed to prevent the issue of separate appeals to the community. Our contemporary's criticism would have been equally effective and less liable to misconception if it had been postponed until the sum for which we asked was subscribed. We issued the appeal because we believed that it was the right moment to do so, and we consider that we are fully justified by the result. To have hung back over some empty formality when our help was sought would have been to follow the example of the man who refused to save another from drowning because they had not been introduced. At the time we embarked upon our campaign the War Charities Committee had not included the provision of Y.M.C.A. Huts at the front amongst the objects which they were prepared to support, and we take leave to doubt whether it would have occurred to them to do so but for the practical demonstration which they were afforded of the popularity of the scheme. This doubt is encouraged by the fact that, though we drew the attention of the Committee to the beneficent purpose of the Star and Garter Hospital in a long descriptive article some weeks back, it was not until the local Secretary of the Navy League had collected several thousand dollars on behalf of the project that it found a place in the Committee's programme. We believe, therefore, that those who subscribed with such alacrity to the first Hut from Hongkong may take to themselves the credit of having set an example which will now be followed by others, some of whom may have been deterred hitherto by the considerations which weigh so heavily with our contemporary. Be this as it may, we are quite impatient, for we have been actuated, not by any desire for kudos, but by the feeling that it was a duty and a privilege to do anything that lay in our power, however little it might be, to ameliorate the lot of our brave soldiers at the front. We believe that we have been instrumental in securing many small subscriptions which would never have gone to the War Charities Fund, and we hope that the attention which has been drawn to the matter will continue to bear fruit for some time. It is no small satisfaction to us to be able to announce that, without exception, every correspondent who wrote to us opposing the Y.M.C.A. Building scheme has sent his donation, large or small according to his means, to the Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund, thereby proving that his opposition was not due to the unworthy motives which were so freely ascribed.

A "HONGKONG HUT" IN FRANCE.

To furnish and equip a large Y.M.C.A. hut in France.

£575—
£550—
£525—
£500—
£475—
£450—
£425—
£400—
£375—
£350—
£325—
£300—
£275—
£250—
£225—
£200—
£175—
£150—
£125—
£100—

To start and maintain two buildings serving a camp of 10,000 soldiers for three months.

To maintain a new building serving a camp of 3,000 men for three months.

[HOW THE MERCURY ROSE IN FOUR DAYS.]

"HONGKONG HUT" FUND.

DONATIONS ON SATURDAY.

AMOUNT OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

"Hongkong Daily Press".....	100.00
J. Owen Hughes.....	100.00
E. Pabany.....	100.00
G. K. Nuttall.....	100.00
Wm. Dunbar.....	100.00
"Sympathiser".....	100.00
Eldon Potter.....	100.00
Moxon & Taylor.....	100.00
O. & W. W.....	100.00
J. R. Michael & Co.....	75.00
A. E. Wood.....	50.00
A. H. H.....	50.00
C. Kline.....	50.00
C. Thorne.....	50.00
A. E. Crappell.....	25.00
J. J. Bryan.....	25.00
D. Macdonald.....	25.00
G. R. E.....	25.00
Ho Kwang.....	25.00
A. V. Apear.....	25.00
Mrs. C. A. Hooper.....	20.00
J. M. McIlhenny.....	20.00
J. Duncan.....	20.00
H. J. White (Canton).....	15.00
Baby Betty.....	10.00
J. M. I.....	10.00
D. R. Mansfield.....	10.00
"Mac".....	10.00
F. A. Perry.....	10.00
J. Macdonald.....	10.00
Trifle.....	10.00
F. Syme Thomson.....	10.00
A. C. Franklin.....	10.00
W. Higby.....	10.00
W. Logan.....	10.00
C. A. da Rosa.....	5.00
Amount previously acknowledged.....	\$1,525.00
ledged.....	4,677.00
Total.....	\$6,202.00

The sum of £200 will be remitted to Capt. R. L. Barclay, Y.M.C.A. National Headquarters, 12, Russell-square, London, W.C., to-day. The surplus remaining over will form the nucleus of a fund for the provision of a second hut by the War Charities Committee.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-morrow at 9 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-day. The agenda contains purely formal business.

The Committee of the Territorials' Entertainment Fund acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$75 from "a few friends."

Lieut. J. A. Gimes, R.N., has been appointed Officer-in-Charge of the Examination Service, vice Lieut. Commander F. C. Hanning-Lee.

Sir Charles Elliot, Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, is staying in Shanghai as a guest of Sir Haviland and Lady de Saumarez.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 10th June, 1916, amounted to 42,904 tons and the sales to 30,078 tons.

A *General* notice states that at the expiration of three months from June 23rd, the Astor House Company, Shanghai, will be struck off the Register and the Company dissolved unless cause is shown to the contrary.

An Order by the Governor-in-Council provides that no person shall export or attempt to export any article to Liberia unless consigned to such person as may be approved by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

No further explanation as to the destination of the warships which were being built in Austrian yards for China, when the present war broke out is forthcoming, says the *N. & C. Express*. It may be taken for granted that they never left European waters if completed, as most probably they were.

A hawk is lying in the Government Civil Hospital with a severe stab wound in the stomach, and his condition is so critical that his dying depositions were taken by a Magistrate on Saturday morning. The affray occurred at the Central Market early on Saturday morning and the hawk's assailant, a man of no occupation, has been arrested. He inflicted a deep wound three inches in length.

Commander S. R. Bailey, just appointed to the battle cruiser *Iron*, was an officer of the *Centurion* when that ship served with the China Squadron. He took part in the march to the relief of the Peking Legations and in the fighting round Tientsin. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, promoted Lieutenant, and given the China medal with clasps. He was promoted commander two years ago.

On June 19th at H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson applied that Mr. G. R. Hayward should be admitted to practice in that Court. He explained that Mr. Hayward had been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England in 1912 and for the past three years had been practising in Hongkong. It was, he believed, the first instance in which an application of that nature had been made in absence, but all the necessary formalities had been complied with. His lordship, in granting the application, ordered that the Registrar of the Court should enter the applicant's name upon the register and that Mr. Hayward should sign it on the first occasion he came to Shanghai.

BEAUTIFYING THE LANDSCAPE AT FANLING.

WORK OF THE BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.

In his report for the year 1915, Mr. W. J. Tatcher, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, shows that much is being done to improve the landscape at Fanling.

In addition to the broad-leaved trees planted on the hills upwards of 4,000 flowering trees and shrubs were planted in various places. They consisted of 753 Poinsettia, 1,373 Hydrangea, 468 Al-lamanda, 364 Mussenda, 331 Callistemon, 322 Bauhinia variegata, 80 Bauhinia purpurea, 40 Bauhinia Blakeana, 38 Aescia, 80 Lagerstroemia 310 Hibiscus, 77 Erythrina, 20 Cassia Fistula and 3 Poinciana.

Over a thousand bulbs of *Calliopsis aurea* were planted on the low hills between the first and second greens. The Cannas in the beds were taken up, divided and replanted after the beds had been manured.

A new Canna bed was made near the fourteenth green. The Allamandas near the second and ninth greens flowered profusely and continued in flower throughout the summer. The Cannas did not do so well as in the previous year, and they were constantly attacked by insects which were very difficult to keep in check. Russelias near the fifth green gave a great deal of bloom and are promising well. Poinsettias did not do so well as expected, but they gave a fair amount of colour at the ninth green. At the fourteenth tree the Aescias flowered well. Most of these are Aescia Pennata, which flowered in July, and the remainder, Aescia Farnesiana, which flowered at the end of the year.

Around the hill where the Ladies' Bungalow stands Hibiscus Lambertianus was in flower for the greater part of the year. Hydrangeas near the first green flowered fairly well. Near the ninth and tenth greens Mussendas made good progress and furnished abundance of flower well into the autumn. A bed of Lilium longiflorum was planted near the first green in October. The broad-leaved trees which were planted near the Club House and on the hills near the Relief Course made satisfactory growth.

MODEL GARDENING AT FANLING.

The report of the Botanical and Forestry Department of Hongkong for 1915 contains, also, the following passage:—

Through the courtesy of the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies a quantity of onion seed was received from Tenerife, part of which was sown on the Fanling Garden. The seed was sown on October 9th and germinated well and at the end of the year they were beginning to form bulbs. By the third week in February of this year very serviceable onions were obtained. So far as I know this is the first time that onions have been produced in Hongkong. Many people have grown them in the past, but these are the first bulbs, locally grown, that I have seen.

Several plants of *Sninellus Cacti* were received from the Agricultural Department, Washington, and these will be tried in the Fanling Garden. Those already there are in a healthy condition, but they have not made much growth.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

When Clarence first accosted me With aspect all severity, Regardful of his single stripe I "ported arms" and "ordered hips" With that respectful zeal in which My nature is so very rich.

"Accomplished in these arts of war (I'd learnt them off and oft before) By Mighty Ones it was decreed My education should proceed; (Upon that ancient Army plan 'Treat as a babe the stranger man.")

With accent loud and gestures free Did Clarence then expound to me Some curious, unfamiliar lore Which was not what I'd learnt of yore. Upon my heart there stole a doubt That Clarence here was badly out.

Now every private soldier knows The fire of discipline that glows Within Lance Corporals in their youth When taxed upon a point of truth. To my mild protest Clarence gave A stare all sorrowful and grave.

"We don't," he answered, "in Hongkong. Let privates tell us we are wrong. Now do that movement thus and so." And as he stood, his face aglow With earnest and compelling light, A sergeant came and put him right! YMKIA.

Mr. Tennant, in reply to Mr. Grant in the House of Commons, said:—A considerable quantity of flat-headed bullets has been found in the ammunition seized in Dublin from the rebels.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong Connecting with From Colombo
29th June. "KATHIAWAR" 17th July.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 16th August.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails.
LONDON & SWANSEA "CITY OF BOMBAY" On 22nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO RIBBS & CO., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO "CHINEHUA" On 27th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SINKIANG" On 27th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SHANTUNG" On 29th June, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" On 30th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "YINGCHOW" On 2nd July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO "TAMING" On 4th July, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINEHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1916.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

ISWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAICHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 27th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING" ... | Capt. W. C. Pomeroy ... | FRIDAY, 30th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN" ... | Capt. J. S. Thomson ... | TUESDAY, 4th July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier),
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1916.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "CHAKRATA," 5,682 tons, Capt. T. W. J. Smith, will be despatched for SINGAPORE & PENANG on 28th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1916.

AGENTS

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
NYANZA	June 29	Through Steamer	Aug. 4	Aug. 13
NELICORE	July 13	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 27	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOULTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NANKIN	TUESDAY, 4th July.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 10th July.
SOMALI	MONDAY, 17th July.
NORE	SATURDAY, 29th July.
MALTA	SATURDAY, 13th August.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARE, Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	\$ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabata	24,000	WEDDAY, 5th July, at Noon.
	\$ MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	18,000	THURSDAY, 12th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	19,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
	\$ SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BEIRUT	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	\$ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	\$ TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	8,000	TUESDAY, 27th June.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	MONDAY, 3rd July.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	\$ KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	TUESDAY, 27th June.
YAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ ATSUTA MARU Capt. Sato	16,000	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.
\$ TOYOOKA MARU
Capt. S. Hirao

15,900
MONDAY, 3rd July, at 4 P.M.

For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 293 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	SUN., 9th July Noon.
* KIYO MARU	17,200 — 14 knots	TUES., 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,600 — 15 knots	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. * Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
KIYO MARU 17,200 — 14 knots TUESDAY, 11th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT, King's Building, [21]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD
For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ATLANTIC ... On or about 29th June.
HOMeward
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, MAGELLAN ... On 29th June, at Noon.
TOURNAI and Ports of Call ... On or about 8th July.
(Without Transshipment) ANDRE LEBON ...

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA
† "HAWAII MARU" ... TUESDAY, 4th July, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.
"NIITAKA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy.
‡ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	4th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogs.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

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